ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE WARSAW CONFERENCE

The British Legion Victorious.

[The news brought by the Adriatic will be found on the 6th

Sr. Jons's, N. F., Nov. 3, via Sackville 5th. The Royal Mail steamship Persia, from Liverpool, Saturday, 27th, via Queenstown 28th, arrived off Cape Race at 9 p. m on Sanday, where she was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press. Her advices are two days later than those received by the Adriatic. The Persia has 200 passengers.

The steamship A sgo from New-York arrived at Southampton on the 25th, and the Glagow at Live: pool the same day.

The steamst ip Canada from Boston, via Halifax, ar-

rived at Liverpool on the 28th. Affairs in Italy remain unchanged.

The Warenw meeting teraloated on the 26th. vague but unreliable report prevailed that the principles of a European Congress were agreed upon. It was rep red that the Austrian Government had

proposed mediation with France for a pacific solution of the Italian question.

The position of the hostile forces in Italy was literally unchanged. Some details of the voting on the question of annex-

ation confirm the previous reports that the result was almost unanimously in favor of antexation. The Bricish Legion in Italy had a smart encounter

with the Royalists at Capua, but were victorious, with a less of six killed and thirty wounded.

Spain had withdrawn its Embassador from Turin, leaving he affairs in the hands of a Charge.

The text of the Russian note to Sardinia, protesting against her course in the affairs of Luly, and ordering ber Legation to retire, is published. It is very strong In its tone.

It is stated that the English Admiral is going to Gasta for the purpose of protecting the flight of the

King of Naples. An Imperial decree raises the price of tobacco in France 20 per cent.

The Emperor Napoleon held a military council relative to the formation of a new plan of an Army of Reserve. All the Marchalls attended.

The Opinione Nationale cansed considerable sensa tion in all quarters by publishing an article branding the Wareaw meeting as nothing but a conspiracy on the part of the Governments represented there against France, and also charged England with being a go-bet ween."

The same journal gives a report that the Government of Austria proposes to negotia e with France for a pacific solution of the I alian question. She will resort to some with the countenance of per new allies. The Watsaw meeting abruptly adjourned on the

26th, owing to the illoess of the dowager Empress of Russia The royal parties and their Ministers had a conference on the 25th. Nothing authenci: transpired, but a statement was

affest that the principle of a European Congress was Vienna, 20th .- An order has been issued to prepare

for the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary next Spring. Warlike preparations are being extensively increased

on the Mincio The Paris Bourse was dull. Taree per cent Rentes closed at 68f., 80c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 27th.—The Brokers' Circolar Seperts: The sales of the week amount to 30 000 bales, including 5 0:0 to speculators and 6 500 to exporters. The market was unchanged, and with the exception of good staples, which were firm at full prices quotations were barrely maintained. The sales on Friday were 5 0% bales, including 2 0:00 to speculators and exporters the market closing quota at the following quotautions: Orleans Far, 75d.; Orleans Middling, 56d.; Mobile Fai, 7dd.; Mobile Fai, 7

Dullich of £149 060.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were Hilinois Central Relinad, 20,821 discount Erie, 88;240; New-York Central Relinad. Trail, 57.

EATEST MARKETS—By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LITERPOOL Sunday, 28th.—Corrors—The sales of Cotton yesterday were 3,000 bdes, inc uding 2 too to speculators and exporters, the a rated clock g quiet but steady.

REKADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

Provisions quiet London, Saurday Evening.—Consons closed at 92? 2 92% for The sales of the week have been taken Cotton Market —The sales of the week have been factor of the market is called prices easier, but questions numbered.

Severe Gale at New-Haven.

New Haves Conn., Monday, Nov. 5, 1860, severe gale from the east visited the city hast even A severe gale from the east visited the city hast evening, commencing about 5 o'clock and ending about 11 o'clock. Many trees were prostrated, and the steeple of the Wooster-place Church (Second Baptist) was thrown upon the square. Its hight was 240 feet. The bell, porch, entablavare colomes, and lother front work also feel, crashing the iron fence aground the church, but doing little other damage. Had the steeple fallen to the north or south, it would have crushed two or three private against. The loss is \$4 000 or \$5,000.

Young Stafford, who was stabled by the student Belden, died at 7 o'clock this evening.

A Colored Burglar Shot. Newether, Vt., Monday, Nov. 5, 1860. colored man giving the name of James F. Picker-late of California. was shot dead fast night while ing, late of California. was shot de d fast night while robbing a dwelling house. Numerous burglaries have recently greatly excited our citizens.

Post-Office Robbery. HOLLIDAYSBURGH, Pa. Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

John A. McConnell Assistant Postmarter at Newry,
Blair County, has been arrested on the charge of robbing the mails.

The Bank of Upper Canada.

Toroxyo. C. W., Saturdsy, Nov. 3, 1850.

The Globe to-day, in reference to the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, says authoritatively, that an arrangement has been made by which the other principal banks of the Province stand ready to assist and defend the Bank of Upper Canada whenever necessary.

Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

Col. Dimmock. Commandant of the State Armory, leaves for Washington to-night, by order of the Governnor, to purchase arms for the State. Political excitement runs high.

The Arabia off Cape Race. St. John's, N. F., Satorday, Nov. 3, 1860.

The steamship Arabia, from Bosten 31st ult., via Halifax, passed Cape Race, en route for Liverpool, at 8 o clock this evening.

Fire at Springfield. Springfield.

Springfield, Mass., Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

The finishing mill of the Parsons Paper Company at Holyoke, was nearly all burned to-day. Loss \$66,990, one half of which is insured at Springfield, Hartford, and New-Haven. The manufacturing mill

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. | WALL STREET FOR LINCOLN.

MASS MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

Grand Rally to the Exchange.

SPEECHES

By Wm. E. Bodge, James Gallatin, S. B. Chittenden, and Wm. Curtis Noyes.

A very large number of merchants assembled in front of the Exchange yesterday afternoon, in response to the call published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Wall street was completely filled from William to Hanover by those who believe that the material as well as the political interests of the country demand the settlement of the exciting questions of the day by the electi n of Abraham Lincoln. In addition to this, the windows and steps on the opposite side of the streets were made to contain as many as possible.

At 3 o'clock preciely the Committee took their claces on the steps, where they had forgotten to provide a table for the reporters, and Mr. Wm. E. Donge of Phelps, Dodge & Co. stepped forward and said. Fellow-citizens, we have met in pursuance of the fol-

The undersigned, believing that the election of Lincoln [Lond heering] is the only means of prevention the The undersigned, believing that the exercise of the transference of the present contest for the Presidency to the Halls of Congress, where is would be certain to renew in an intensified form the dieg access and three toning seems of last Winter, and thus subject our Government to more fearful ben'll than any it has biliner to encountered and believing that the unscrappions of first now making by leading partials of the Administration and their organs to affect the popula vie by threats and other appliances are legislated to deserve confidence, paralyze beginness, and depression and their organs to affect the popula vie by threats and other appliances. o affect the popula vise by threats and other appliance lated to destroy confidence, paralyze business, and depre is visite of property, deserve the indignant rebuke of every sitters, corfolding tartie uncertaints and all others constrain union views to meet on the steps of the Merchants Exethic (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o clock, to join in the publication of their confinents. CHARLES H MARSHALL,

hange this (Monday) afternoon, a captession of their sentiments: PELATI + H PERT JON ATHAN STURGES, WILLIAM A BOOTH JAMES SALLATIN, A. A. LOW, JOHN L. GREEN, MORRIS KETCHUM. WILLIAM E. DODGE, SHEPHERD KNAPP. GEO 4GE GRIS VOLD, jr., JAMES G KING, ROBERT H. MCCURDY, JOHN AUSTIN STEVENSJr

Mr. Dodge proceeded to say: Fellow-Citizens: We are met in accordance with this cell. We are here to-day not to copcool any seditions messures against Government, but are here as citizens of the United States, met together to act as we believe to be best for the intereats of our whole country. From the experience of the past Winter we all believe that to have the election of the President of the Uni ed States in the present exited state of public sentiment transferred to the House of Representatives would be calculated to perpetuate this excitement and the difficulties which are now accumulating around us. We are here for the purpose of expressing our sentiments in that respect, and I have the henor of nominating for President of this meeting the Hon. James Galiatin.

Amid loud applause Mr. Gallatin was elected. Mr. Denning Duer-I have been requested to nom pate the following persons for Vice-Presidents and

Secretaries of this meeting: VICE-PRESIDENTS. an Sturges, Morris Coptake, Charles H. Marshall, William E. Dodge, Moses H. Grivpell, Shepberd Kvarp, George Griswold, jr George Griswold, jr James G. King, Robert H. McCurdy, Samuel Hotsling, James Harper, Charles E. Beebe-Derning Duer, John J Phelps, Seth B. Hunt, Jackson R. Schultz,

ond applause. He said:

DENTE.
George W. Brauball,
Elliott C. Gowdin,
William A. Hall,
R. W. Weston,
Edmund Young,
George W. Blunt,
lease H. Belley,
John S. Belcher,
Henry G. Bowen, John S. Belcher, Henry C. Bowen, James H. Titas, Edward Mintarn, A. Gracie Kinz, John Austin Stephens, Tjenotby G. Churchill, William V. Brady, Henry A. Haribut, W. M. Vermilye, Lune Saymort.

These gentlemen were elected with enthusiasm. Mr. GALLATIN then spoke. He was greeted with

TRADE ARPORT—The advices from Manchester are favorable, and Yarra have slightly advanced, with a little speculative in quiry.

Liverroot. Burnary Market. Tith.—The breadauff market is generally quiet. Wheat has a downward tendency with a slight decline. Richerdern, Spence & Co. Wakefild. Kash & Co. Quad others, report. Fig. It is steady. Duther, Wheat is downward and has demined 127d per cental visits and the first and in captions or trivial complaints—not to give utterance to the voice of faction—but for a higher, for a nobler predict. In electing him, however, independent of all jurity considerations, we shall look to him for the faithful maintenance of the constitution and the laws: and from his past history, his known integrity and titumess of purpose. I am perenaded that we be disappointed. [Rerewed applause.]

Mr. John Austin Stevens, jr .- Gentlemen, Mr. John Jacob Astor was to have presented the resolutions which are now read to you, in case he should be able to fallful an engagement with the Trustees of Columbia College in time t is afternoon.

Whereas, it is now conceded on all sides that to-morrow election must insultably result either in the success of Lincols or in the failure to choose a President by the people, in which went the choice after the success of Representatives and scherous persistent efforts are making to stiffe a free expression of the public will by threats of disunton, seconded by constructed movements to create a panic desply injurious to compare and only injurious to compare and continuous that it is the duty of every citizen to exact its influence in behalf of the right, by a frank declaration of his entiments and convictions, therefore.

complication has been as the right, by a frank declaration of his inheads in behalf of the right, by a frank declaration of his intents and convict ma; therefore, and the respective of the section as and conviction, deeply interested in hours and welfare of our country we cannot contemplate out poinful anxiety the grave perils of transferring the Presidual contest to the House of Representatives; that events in own experience, as well as all political history, warm is of hazard of it trusting such an election to the Legislative body; the sure results are as sense of intrings, corruption, and ence at bittered by inferne sectional animosity, and that her the core position may the temper of the present Congress in trated in the strangle for its organization dispose us to the peace of the country in its hands, when the price is the Presidency of the United States, with a patronage of a honder dual it ymillions of all lines.

Seeders That we have a time-sed with surprise and regret excelsed. That we have a since sed the control of the season in the case of Lincolo's election, to deter people of the North from an independent exercise of the line of the control of the people of the North from an independent exercise of the twee lanchings.

opie of the North from an independent elective at the et anchier.

Seed, That while we still yield to now in our determina-tion and fidelity to the Constitution, nor in our determina-e uploid the constitutional rights of every section of the y, we must yet say to our Southern brethren, in all frank-hat we are determined to ominish, with equal firmless, in right to exercise all the privileges of cure-nearly that we to them [cheers], and that we should regard it as a der-form our manhood, and a forfeiture of self-respect, to yield ments which have been lately saffressed not to our reason our fears. Lleud applause]

to arguments which have been lately andressed not to our reason to our reason. Loud appliance.]

Resolved, That the base attempts of unscrapulous partisans to influence the election by setting on foot a panic designed to insure the business interests of our country deserves and smold restrict in stern consemnate not the whole community, and that it shigh time a party using such means to corece pathic spinion and ourt votes should be applied from power. Loud chems! Our votes should be applied from power. Loud chems! Our people, we believe that they entertain neither the sedificus interests charged upon the South, nor the desire to infrance our institutional privileges acribed to the North. [Remewed aparents.]

plane.]

Resided, That is our opinion the time has come when every one who believes in the fundamental principle of our institutions, namely, that the will of the majority is the ixw of the land, with in constitutional limits, shall manifolly raily to the support of the party pre-claiming this principle, and frown down all seditions attempts to break up the Union by threats of secession from any number.

quarter
Resolved, That we recommend our fellow-citizens to vote for
Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate. [Enthusiastic applanes.]
Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN was then introduced, smid

ond applause. He spoke as follows: Fellow chizene: I consented, two or three hours ago, to say a few words on this occasion, but I have had no opportunity to prepare for it, and I am appalled and well-nigh overcome with the overwhelming importance which attaches to making a speech on such an accession. portance within a would to God that some man stood in my place, able to arouse you to the last effort which way prace, able to arouse you to the last effort which usy be necessary to consummate with glory the great and important battle which is now before us. To morrow the battle for which all the forces in this country have been so long preparing, is to be decided. We have on

the one hard the Republican party, aroning and strug-ling with all the energy and power of right and hon-erty, to elect Abraham Libroit President (sheers and atplane) by all the just forms of the Constitution. On the other hand we have both the Damocratic parties [langiter]; we have the remainder of all other parties that ever exist d on earth [augiter and applause]; we have them all combined, all strungling by every fair and every doubtful means, to do what? To elect any usen President? No. [Voices—No they dare not trail. President? No. [Voices—No they dare not and every doubtful means, to do what? To elect eary man President? No. [Voices—No they dare not try is]. They know they have no power to do that. But may seek to defeat the honest intention of the conservative party now existing in this country. [Chevrs]. They seek to defeat Abraham Lincoln. [Voices—"Canit do it "]. But suppose they should do it; that's the question. ["They can't"]. That's the question in which every man here, and in which every merchants in which every merchants clerk who has a vote, has an undying interest. If they defeat Abraham Lincoln, what then? The election pres into the Honse. The object for which the Constitution was made—one great object—is denied and defeated. It was not intended that the election of President should go to the House. The history of our country shows that whenever the election has gone there that the vital interests of the country have soffered. But, my fellow citizens, this is no ordinary occasion. I ask you here every man of you, no matter to what party he belongs, for I belong essentially to no party—to act of my life warrants any man in saying that I am in any sense a party man; but I ask every intelligent man who can hear and consider; who knows the history of the last two weeks in this city, what is to be the effect if the excitement which has been created, and which we have witnessed, is to be extended for four months? No same man believes that the Home ated, and which we have witnessed, is to be extended for four mouths? No same man believes that the House of Representatives can elect a President before the 4th of Representatives can elect a Precident before the 4th of March. It is morally certain that to defeat Lincoln is to set all the powers and forces of auarchy, and robust and corruption, and menace, that have been engaged in the contest; it is morally certain that to defeat Lincoln is to concentrate every one of these powers and forces at Weshington, not on the broad area of the nation, where they can meet each other safely, but to concentrate all at Washington, to leave them there to battle hand in hand in the despirate, determined fight which must ensue. Is there say merchant in New York who is prepared to enter, with any hope of success, upon his ordinary business enterprises, desirons that such a state of this gashould exist? I' No. no."! I say, fallow citizens if my experience or observation is of any account, it is not the question that demands of an argument. It is death and description to demands of an argument. It is death and destruction to all the commercial interests of this city and to those of the country, inasmuch as they lear relations to this city, for the election to be extended and returned to the House of Representatives. I do not myself care much whether any party have the powering the affairs of carwhether any party have the power in the analysis of their own party measures. In this most of you will disagree with the; but I hold the election of a President under the existing circumstances, to be a necessity, and that if we, the white men of the North, are not in an important sense alayes, that we are to vote the set and without four, it is absolutely necessary. sot in an important sense slaves, that we are to vote freely and without fear; it is absolutely necessary, in answer to the menness and the threa a which cave been uttered, that we now, here, finally, assert our menhood, assert our freedom, by the triemphant election of Abrabam Liecoln. [Loud cheers, at rally of obers here burst forth from the midst of a party of Fusionists in the outskirts of the meeting.] Sir. I have business relations in every State of the Union; [abother cheer from the Fusionists—hisses and "Put am out!"] but I tell you, gertlemen, I have determined I should not act under the infinence of fear. [Hisses and "Put "em out!"] I tiell you gertlemen, in giving their money for the defeat of Lincoln, ["Put am out." The police bets made several arrests, and the meeting was subsequently undis urbec.] in discribating their money to defeat Lincoln, the merchants of the South are occutly undisturbed.] in distributing their money we deleast Lincoln, the merchants of the South are not all dupes. I know that accress and hundreds of merchants at the South Cettre the election of Lincoln, but they have been laboring under the same system of terrors under which it has been the effort, I am sorry to say, of a large class of our fellow-citizens to place the merchants of the Korth. It has been true always. I believe, that the merchants of any country were not famous for the expression of their opinious independently of political questions. If one was to believe the namers of the South, it is an established truth that ently of political questions. If one was to believe the papers of the South, it is an established truth that nerchants are always to be driven to vote according to the interests of a party. Most of you gentlemen are faulliar with the fact that The Charleston Mercury, six weeks ago estated boldly that if the merchants of New York could be persuaded that the election of Lincoln would dissolve the Union teat they would dissolve the Union teat they would defeat him. New, what has occurred during these six weeks? That paper hus been filled with similar articles. and the poor Democratic papers here have copied them; and five days ago they copied another article, which heldly shallenged the merchants of the South to repudinte their obligations to the merchants of the repudiate their obligations to the merchants of the North, in consequence of Lincoln's election. Now, I ask, what becomes of your Fusionate, your Union net, par excellence, in such a contingency as that? [Cheers.] Not one of them will collect their does from the South any better than the blackest Republican in existence. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, there detailed you too long. ["No, no: Go on."] I do know that in speaking five minutes my voice is unmanageable; I never spoke a word to the public outside before, and I do not know whether any of you hear me or whether all of you hear me. ["Go on we hear you."]

or we hear yet."]

But this I say, returning to my first point, for that is my vain one, if there is anything that intelligent men can determine beyond argument, if there is anything which is perfectly paven and psipable, to be handed and seen, it is take that the defeat of Lincoin is to violate the test principles of our Constitution, in so far as the safety of the constant requires the people to elect a Precident. auntry requires the people to elect a President. [Cheers and appliance.] The defeat of Lincoln is to that can result from any political decision of this conntry. The election of Lincoln is that for which we are n hopest man. [Loud cheers and applause.] It could remarkable fact that on the evening of the

every honorable means to struggle.
d. my friends, to elect Lincoln is to elect
[Loud cheers and applause.] It is a

boost remarkable fact that on the evening of the last so of this campaign that it may be triumphantly and kultingly said that the condidate of the Republican sarty is unreprosched. [Repeated cheers.] Sir, the sholdate of the Republican party is unreproachable. [Cheers.]
[A Voice-"More n you can say of the other

It is undeniable that the platforms of Washington and Jefferson are precisely that of Lincoln and the Repub-licas arty. [Casering.] Sir. only see the enormous medicy and confusion of all the Fusion elements which have been brought to bear in this campaign. It has been too natch concealed from us that we are contend-ing for the religious weight there will be not all the properties. been too much concessed from us that we are contending for the principles which those noble men fought and died for. Aid now, let us wake up to toat. I have no doubt that after the excitement of the election of Lincoln has parsed away, we shall be astonished to of Lancoln has parsed away, we shall be astonicated to find that he is so conservative, so popular, even with our Southern friends. [Good, and cheers.] But, gen-tlemen, I contend that the election of Mr. Lincoln is to send a politics throughout the South, that which we have not jet been able to send viz.: the conservation of the Republican party. [Aprianes.] It will be found, of the Republican party. [Aprilmes.] It will be found, when Abraham Liucoln is the President clast of this country that there are mon in the South that believe in him. We shall find Republican parties in every State of the Union. [Chers.] Fellow-citizens, I really have not another word nor do I believe that it is possible for me to say another word that can stir you up to a more roble effort to save our country and day from the disasters which must come from Lincoln's defeat. It is not a question of party: I would myself vote for any other candidate to save the dire disasters which I ary other candidate to save the dire disasters which I firmly believe will result from the defeat of Mr. Linceln. Now, I ask you not to look at this question through any medium of parly politic—if I know my mind, I have not in any sense leoked at it in that light—to consider the matter independently of all party considerations. I yield my love of my country to no man; I would as soon shoulder my musket and fight for a Southern State as for a Northern State, whose rights are invasied; and if I know anything of the true state of things, ninety-five out of every hundred men in the North would do preand anything of the rice state of things, thirety-live out of every bundred men in the North would do pre-cisely the same, and be as ready to maintain the rights of the South and the perpetuity of the Union as one who is ready to eat dirt and fall on his knees in obedience to his master. [Cheers and applause.] nothing more abarrd under heaven, and no sentiment was ever falser, ever further from the truth, than to assert that there are Disunion men at the North, Why, gentlemen, if you will pardon me a moment, the ordy Disunion man I know has lately affirmed his pur-Why, gentlemen, if you will parion me a moment, the only Disunion man I know has lately affirmed his purpose to vote the Democratic ticket. The high priest, and most rank of all Abolitionists whom it has been my privilege to hear speak, adheres to this decirine: He says the kepplican party are Pro-Slavery; he mys, "I will vote the Democratic ticket to keep up agitation." [Cheers and laughter.] His object is to abolish Slavery. The Republicans don't wish to abolish Slavery. They want to let Slavery alone. They insist upon it that Slavery shall be let alone, and they will denounce any man who does not let it alone. The gentleman referred to vote for the Democratic party to keep up agitation, and those who vote for that party virtually do the same thing. If you don't elect Mr. Lincoln we shall have another war, another four years' struggle. That man is consistent, and I say here before you and before my country that the result will prove it so. Let Abraham Lincoln be elected President and the agitation, the irrepressil econflict about which we have heard so much, will cesse instantly. We have been wrought up to a state of excitement which carnot be continued. It is not in human nature to bear it, and it is certain that the election of Lincoln will trad to put down this

men, I beg your perdon for having so long eccupied your attention. [Cheers and applause.] WM. CURTIS NOTES, eeq., was introduced amid load applause, and spoke as follows: My fellow-citizens: I must be g your pardon, for I fear I am in danger of spoiling the meeting by making a speech after the merchant who has just address of you in so proper and enthusiastic a manner. It shows that this community is accreed upon this subject, and that those whose business it is not generally to address and crowded assemblies can do it with more success and with greater fervor than those who are habitual talkers. I recognize in you, Mr. President, the son of the friend I recognize in you. Mr. President, the son of the friend and companies and intimate associate of the author of the Ordinance of 1787. [Cheera.] Those g-sule men were united together in bonds so strong that nothing could separate them; and each being the victim of opprasion, they were both devoted unalterably to the principles of Freedom. But now that we have most here had been purpose of considering, upon the eve of this great technical, I shall not so far mistake my daty, or chattering for elegance, or buffernery for with as chattering for elequence, or buffoonery for wit, as talk about the beauty or deformity of any Presidento talk about the beauty or deformity of any Presidential cardidate. (Cries of "Good!" and loud cheers | 1 shall leave that to those whose taste runs in that direction. Nor estall I follow that other example which ventilates its philanthropy in the newspapers attempting to ridicule those who, in the exercise of it, have been exet by it said and violence. I shall not imitate any such examples as those, but I avail speak for a few moments with, I hope, words of truth and soberness, in reference to this great question. I cannot here not as a party man, I came here simply because I have been asked to come here by the insrchants of New-York, that class of gentlemen who are foremest in everything that is benevlerne here surply because I have Xork, that class of gentlernen who are forement in everything that is benevilent and forecasting, and, above all things, in that prudence which regulates matters according to divine wisdor, and which sees the end from the beginning, and which says that Freedom is preferable to Slavery. [Applause.] The obligations which I am under to that class of men are such as I scarcely dare allude to. When I came here a stranger, friendless, almost, some of them and some who are now in their grave, took me by the hand and cave me the confidence and support of their friend-nip, and even aided me in accomplishing the very little that I have succeeded in accomplishing in this community. I honor their names and their memories, and I honor their sons, who are kere to-day. I mention two of them with reverence. John Johnston and George Griswold. But now I come here for the purpose of disabusing your minds, and all

here for the purpose of disabusing your ninds, and all minds of the ides that the party which supports Abra-ham Lincoln is an Abolition party. It is a foul slauder. [Applause.] There is not in this meeting a man who [Applause.] There is not in this meeting a man who is an Abolitionist. The Abolitionists, headed by Gerrit Smith and Wendell Phillips, go against us and denounce us, and, as we have been told, will vote against us, because they wish to keep up the agitation by keeping the Democratic party in power. No, we are not an Abolition party. We are here to asintain that Sievery is not preferable to Fre-dom; we have to resident that criticalism in the Territories. are here to msintain that civilization in the Territories is better without Slavery than with it. We are here to maintain the Ordinance of 1787, violated by an amto maintain the Ordinance of 1767, Violated by at am-bitions demagogue, who seeks to be President of the United States. We are here to maintain that that or-dinance should in its spirit be felt all over the country. We still maintain with this resolution an unbeading confidence that every State is powerful within its own confidence that every State is powerful within its own limits, and within its own jurisdiction, and in the States where Slavery is, the States themselves, and they mlone have the control over it. [Cheers, and cries of "That it." "That is the doctrine."] We maintain that this exists essentially in the principle of State Sovereignty. We maintain that the State of New-York is sovereign; and as she abolished Slavery, so that it entirely died out in 1827, she has the right to restore it to morrow. But if we assert that we, the people of these United States, have a right to abolish Slavery in South Carolina, we seem at the same time Slavery in South Carolina, we assert at the same time that they have a right to come here and control our domestic institutions: a thing which we deay, and spainst which we will fight to the last extremity. [Lond cheers.] We then maintain that which is essential to the Southern States; and we not only maintain it in principle, but we are ready when the emergency occurs, if there should be any insurrection or immult with danger among themselves, that not only the moral principle of the North, but that its physical force should be placeded to the restoration of peace within the borders of every Slave State when it should be disturbed. [Cheers.] We maintain, too, that Abraham Lincola is eminently conservative. Why, gantlemen, you know, and I know, that he was nor instead almost without the knowledge on his part that such an event was possible. He was not selected by politicians. The one who was supposed to be most entitled to a nomination on the socie of public service was set aside, because he was not deemed sufficiently conservative, and this man was put up, in reference to whose conservation there could not be and never had been the alightest doubt. The selection of Abraham Lincoln and his nomination for net be and never had been the arginest done. The selection of Abraham Lincoln and his nomination for President of the United States has not been the result of wire-working by politicians. It has been the result of an ever-rating gridence, so controlling the affairs of men, that this man, I itherto to a great extent obscure and not well known to the public, has been brought of an over-raining geniles, as designed as a great extent obstare and not well known to the public, has been brought forth almost from the plow, like a second Cincinnatus, to save his country. [Loud and prolotoged applause.] I declare this as a great fact, that it has not been the work of politicana, the trail of the serpent is not over it at all. More than this, gottlemen, what do our opponents confess with regard to it? Not only it has been said here that he is without reproach, but he is beyond reprosab. But to give him his preeminence, it so happened that by accident almost, he was pitted against that designed of whom I have spiken, who procured the repeal of the Miscouri Compromise for the purpose of his elevation to the Presidency, and he demolished him as he will demolish all the hydra-headed candidates who are opposed to him. [Lond applause.] Thus, gentlemen, it was that fact which gave him his presentence. In August 1858, and during the Summer of that year, he canvareed

1858, and during the Summer of that year, he canva-sed the State of Dinnels against Mr. Dong as, a man who spent all his life either in the public conneils or in places under the public councils [laughther]; a man who had cen educated in the politics of the country and it verything connected with the politics of the country everything connected with the politics of the country, in its lowest stre um [langhter] from the beginning of his early mathood. An old be not in fair argument, by logic, by historical reference, by legal analysis, and by everything which goes to make up the character of a great orator, denotish Mr. Douglas. [Cheers and cries of "yes: yes."] He did. And is it possible that such a man obscure though he may have been, is not fit to be President of the United States! [Cries of "Reis." But let me allude to one or two things connected with this canvers, because in regard to that Mr. Lincoln's record is familiar to all the world. You emember that Mr. Douglas, on the 2d of August, 1858, of for he [Mr. Lincoln] was a candidate for President; sefore he even dreamed of such a thing; before he before he even dreamed of such a thing; before he ever thought there was a little woman at home who would be interested in that question—you remember that Mr. Prouglas put several questions to him and he answered them in plan words. One of his questions was: "I wish to know whether you are an Aboliu nist?" He emphatically desired it and said: "I am not an Aboliutorist; I am here combating you for the Fredom of the Terri ories, which you for your own personal advancement have attempted to destroy; but am not, and I never could be, an Abolitionist; because I respect the sovereignty of the States under the Constitution." Hough applians. A Arain he saked Project in coverage.

I could applause.] Again he asked him if he was in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; a question which was utterly unnecessary because he voted substantially against it; but he anbecause he voted substantially against it; but he answered fairly "I am not in favor of an unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. I respect the provisions of the Constitution, and you are emitted to some ort of a law, barmane and just in its provisions but I to not like some of the features of the present Fagitive Slave law. And so again in reference to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, he was asked if te was in favor of that, and he said he was not. And to with regard to the Republican party, it is not, as I have said, an Abelition party. It is not in favor s ones, and without consideration, of the abolition of Savery in the District of Columbia, though no doubt the thing is desirable. We propose, and Mr. Liucoin proposes, in a latese subjects that time shall be left to operate with all its socthing influences upon this ques-tion; and by and by those who are interested in that question will themselves consent that the bands of the slave in the district under the control of the General Government, shall be stricken off; and stricken off, too, or by doing injustice to the slaveholders. For myrel, and speaking for myself alone, I should be willing that and speaking for myself alone, I should be wilking that the politic revenues and the proceeds of the public hade should in part be devoted to compensating those in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, who would voluntarily manamit their slaves. [Applause,] We seek, and Mr. Lincoln seeks, to do no injustice to our Southern bretaren; we do not seek to deprive them of a single reamy of what they call property in slaves. We hold it is just as wrong to take away their property in defance of law, whether it exists to man or in anything else; at the same time, we would desire that Slavery should exist nowhere. But the law allows and has allowed it in South Carolins the law allows and has allowed it in South Carolina and other of the Slave States, and they have a right to keep it until their moral conviction, or their convictions of expediency, shall cause them to aborish it, as I wish they would, forever. [Loud cheers.] Is not Mr. Lincoln, then, eminently conservative? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] I would like to see that sentiment of his that he has ever promulgated that shows him to be in any manner but what he is, a wise and prudent stateamau, a benevolent and just man, and above all, conservative as a politician. [Leud cheers.] There is one question in which he agrees with the Republican party, and that is, we would nave Freedom in the Territories. Who opened that question? We did not open it. We left it to the Coupromise of 1820, where the Missouri Comkeep it until their moral conviction, or their convictions In to a state of excitement which carnot be continued.

It is not in human nature to bear it, and it is certain that the election of Lincoln will tend to put down this excitement, that the commercial interests of the country will gradually, certainly flow into their peaceful changels at that to morrow's sun will rise. Gentleit to the Cou promise of 1820, where the Missouri Com-promise left it. It has been disturbed by our opponents. We propose by the election of Mr. Lincoln, who de-feated Mr. Dougtas on that question in the popular

vote in Illinois, to settle it over again for the United States. [Long continued applause.] But what do our opponents propose? Why, in the first place, they have not any candidate. [Laughter and cries of "Good," Good."] And mere than all that, they have not any convention whose acts were presented to the people as presenting Presidential Electors for your enfrages. You remember that they have set aside all the Conventiors, and nominated another set of Electors; they have put up 18 of one party, 7 of another, and 10 of another; so that every man who votes the ticket has to vote for some men of the party which he spurse and abbors. Now, was there ever such a party? [Laughter and applause.] They vote, not to vote for any man, but to vote against one man by voting for three men, and those three not selected by themselves, but by a Dry Goods Committee in this city; and any one of them may vote as he pleases; and probably some of them will vote for our candidate. Men wish to vote the Democratic ticket, but it is in nething more nor less than the fag end of all parties in the country. The man who votes for this Fusion ticket must vote for seven Breckinridge men—not quite as many righteous men as saved S dom—and these seven men, who are under the lead of Mr. Breckinridge, are in favor of reopening the alsve-trade. Will any Bell man vote for that? And in voting for the ten Ball men he must vote for Squatter Sovereiguty; and I don't know yet what that is. [Great laughter.] Mr. Douglas says he don't care whether Slavery is voted up or voted down, and I suppose that is what is called. Douglas cays he don't care whether Stavery is voted up or voted down, and I suppose that is what is called Squatter Sovereignty. [Languter, So this principle that is when is called squatter so men of whom you are sure, and embodies petiter yours nor any principle. It resembles that dish which railors have at sea, which is composed of fish, pork, potatoes, and a part of everything else that can be found on shipboard, which is called "lob-scouse." [Laughter and applause] This may be a very good thing in its way, but a very bad thing when men wish to express their principles. Now then, what resource is left to us but to vote for the man whom I have shown is conservative, who represents his princiheve shown is conservative, who represents his principles and stands by them; and the Presidential Elector leve shown is conservative, who represents his principles and stands by them; and the Presidential Electors nominated to represent them will vote and sot by and according to his principles, thus expressing and enforcing the principles of their constituents. While on this other ticket, the fundamental principle that the Elector is to carry out the principles of his constituents is violated because here are all possible principles and all sorts of men, and it is ut only impossible to carry out, or by the most enlarged rule of mathematics to enforce in any way, through these individuals, any of the principles which the voters may entertain who vote for them. But one word more as to Mr. Lincoln. I have shown his selection, under the most fortustea circunstances for your suffrages, and you have never heard a word against him. They cannot find anything to affect his character or the high character of his acts, when he comes to be President of the United States, except danger to the Union. [Laughter.] Danger to the Epion from such a conservative man? Let me allude here for a moment to a single act of his life. When he lost the Senat rial election in Illinois the States, was gerry mandered for the purpose of defeating him. In the popular vote, Mr. Lincola had 5000 majority, and yet he was d feated. But he submitted itke a patient man to the law, for it was a law, though it was unjust and arbitrary, and the people of the United States, in reward for his valor, his ability, his energy, and his submission to the law, have placed him up as the candidate, and they will most surely elevate him to the Presidency of the United States. [Fremendous apand his submission to the law, have placed him up as the candidate, and they will most surely elevate him to the Presidency of the United States. [Tremendous ap-please.] Is there any danger to the Union under such a man as that? [Cries of "No!"] A plain man, liv-ing almost emirely by his own hands, and yet meeting this ablest of de magagnes, and deemed able to combat with him. Is there any danger to the Union in elevat-ity such a man as that? I concrately a comparaing such a man as that? I congratulate you, gentle-men, that there is no such thing as disunion at the North. If we should happen to be beaten in this canvase, never mind; we will pick our flints to try again.
[Lond applause.] But we need not be discouraged.
I do not apprehend there is the alighest dauger of any and the second there is the anglest anglest such thing. I have to-day heard an estimate, much more liberal to our opponents than anything they claim, and it only gives us 40 000 majo ity. There is no danger in electing Abraham Lincoln, but there is danger if it should go to the house of Representatives, and that is the base, unholy effort of our opponents; they wish to send the election to the House of Representatives, but God forbid that it should ever go there. You remem-ber we have had two instances of the kind; one was caused accidentally by an oversight in the Constitution. and which was provided for by an amendment immediately after, in 1801; the other was in 1824, and you will parden me if I allude to that matter for a few mowill pardon me if I allude to that matter for a few moments. You remember that Col. Burr and Mr. Jefferson were candidates, one for President and the other for Vice-President. Mr. Adams was a candidate for the Presidency on the other side; but by a mistake the votes sent did not designate whe her Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Burr should be President; and then there was a strife in the House, which had to choose in the emergercy; and a plot, a conspiracy, was formed to elect Col. Burr as President over Mr. Jefferson had by far the highest vote, and being the cardidate of the people. There was a contest in the Democratic party, among thems-lives, for seven whole cardidate of the people. There was a contest in the Democratic party, among thems-leve, for seven whole days, and it was difficult to tell what would be the consequence. Let me read to you what one of our historicae (Hildrein) says of the consequence of sending the election to the House in the election of 1801.

election to the House in the election of 1801.

"The public mind was much artisted by the delay. Rumors had been chronisted in Georgia that the Federalis sentertri edithe most revolutionary and despotic intentions. Jefferson himself, in the highest state of Lervous againston, wrote to Monoself, in the highest state of Lervous againston, wrote to Monoself, in the highest state of Lervous againston, wrote to Monoself, in the highest state of Lervous againston to form a mew constitution prevented the Federalists from passing as act to test the executive authority in default of any election of Prediction to the charge of Judge of the Supreme Court or other high efficier. Had Courtees been held in Pulladeiphia Instead of Washinston there would have been no small risk of being invaded by a nool."

These were the consequences which were to grow out of it. In the case of Jefferson and Barr posterity has determined who was the man entitled to be Presdent; it has consigned one to everlasting hor the other to equally everlasting infamy. And I tell you that these men who are now engaged in this unthe other to equally everlasting inlary. And I fell you that there men who are now engaged in the unsulvatempt to defeat and break up the Constitution will in a mitigated degree receive the same amount of popular reprobation. Look at the character of the present House of Representatives. I do not mean to speak unkindly of them. I was there during the contest for Speaker isst Winter; and what was the fact. They were attempting to elect a Speaker with pistols in their belts. There was a gallery of four or five thousand people—a great many of them Southern people, who were said to be armed and ready in a certain contingency, if a row took place, to plunge down and take a share in it. Are your ready, in bringing about a contrary state of things? You can do it by electing Lithcoln to the Presidency of the United States. You can put a hand to it, and you can send peace and quiotness not only to the South, but to all our borders. So, in 1825, Mr. Adams was in the minority of the popular vote: Mr. Jackson bad 35. Mr. Adams 84, and the other electoral votes were about cough between Mr. Crawford and Mr. was in the minority of the popular vote; Mr. Jackson had 25. Mr. Adams 84, and the other electoral votes were about could between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay. And you remember the agitation which occurred at that period; I am old enough to remember in and I remember that the country was in a state of turned for weeks and weeks and months and it was early by the firmness of Mr. Clay by giving his vote for Mr. Adams, that the contest was settled, and there he disregarded the popular will, and it was because of that that Mr. Clay afterward was not successful. Wee, geutlemen, be to a man, in this country, who disregards the clearly expressed popular will [Cneers] The voice of the people, in this sense, the voice of the The voice of the people, in this seuse, the voice of the people is the voice of God.) do not mean that ephemeral popular sections which comes with the occasion and goar when the people is the voice of God. I do not mean that ephemeral popular settlment which comes with the occasion and goes when the occasion has passed, but I believe in that popular sentiment which is settled in the hearts of the poople, which is the result of their conviction day after day and year after year. Thus popular conviction upon this subject which now agitates the course, which has nominated Mr. Lincoln because he is conservative and in favor of liberty, and which will assuredly send him to the White House. [Cheers and applanae]. But it is said the Unica will be dissolved. Well, who would dissolve the Union? I would like to see the man who can do it. Can any of the Southern politicians do it? Why no. Why, gettlemen, it cannot be done, because the Constitution does not allow it. [Applanae]. And nebody can do, in this sountry, at all events for any green length of time, what the lear and the Constitution do not allow. [Dissolve the Union party]. It is said, also, that Mr. Lincoln cannot get Southern men to take office. Well, I should like to see that Southern man who sver declined an office. I think if we had such a thing as that at the Museum, there would be larger crowds there than we have hare. [Laughter]. Why, gen lemen, our Southern brethren, and I thank them for it, make politice a profession. Waought to do the same. Our people would do better if some of them were educated for political exployments. It is not that mean, destardly thing which we call politics in the low sense of dranashop political exployments. It is not that mean, destardly thing which we call politics in the low sense of dranashop political exployments. It is not that mean, destardly thing which we call politics in the low sense of dranashop political exployments. It is not that mean, destardly thing which we call politics in the low sense of dranashop political exployments. It is the science of government—that which lies at the fundation of the welfare of the race. And they devote the meet vee in a much higher sense than we do to that science of politics. I am guid that they do; they have means to do it, and it is thus that they have this grea is fluence in public councils. We send good men to office, and turn them out again to make reom for unother who knows nothing about the business. They chilee, and turn them out again to make texture the who knows nothing about the business. They say Mr. Lincoln cannot got any to constitute his Cabinet. Well, I can name five, now, that will be happy to be there. There is Mr. Charles S. Jenkins of Georgia, a Whig—as pure a man as the sun ever shone on. The State of Georgia has no better or more accomplished citizen, who would sdorn the Cabinet of the President of the United States. There is Mr. Rives of Virginia, eminently conservative, whee, and experienced in the public councils, member of the Hones of Representatives, member of the Serate of Virginia, lately our Embassator to France, now living in dignified rethrement, and ready, I have no doubt, in coming for ward to aid this country

in any crisis. Well, then, there is another—de you remember the hero of San Jaciato 7 [Cheers.] Would not he make a most excellent Secretary of War? [Cheers.] Wouldn't be come forth from his retirement if the President called bim for b? I think he would. And then there is another—a Mr. John M. Bots, a man who loves his sountry as he does his wife and children, and who would aid Mr. Lincoln [A Voice—Forty more.] And then there is another man, a man who is now running for the Presidency who has a very small chance for the Presidency, but who would make a dignified, upright and wise member of the Cabinet; that is John Bell of Tennessee. I honor the character of that noble man, because he is the only Sou-hern Seantor now living—Mr. Clayton being dead—who voted as mine that inferral law, the repealing of the Missouri Compromise. If I were President of the United Sates, I would make him a member of the Cabinet for that honest vote. And then there is another—there are six, I believe. There is Winter Davis of Mayland. (Cheers.] Has aided the Republican partylast Winter. He is an honest man. He is ready at the public call, wherever that public call sounds its voice to him. He, also would sdorn and distinguish himself beyond his present distinction if he was bonored with a seat in the cabinet. [A voice—Mr. Blair] There is Mr. Blair of Missouri, Cassius M. Clay, Mr. Bates. [Calls of various names by the audience, among than Cov. Wise, and haughter.] I do not think Gov. Wise, would do. At all events I do not think Gov. Wise, would do. At all events I do not think it would be particularly wise to ask him. [Laughter.] And you! have no doubt that even he, when the *axcitement is over will cool down, and any "After all, there was not so under not so task him. [Laughter.] And you! have no doubt that even he, when the *axcitement is not fire a subulvious, and make everything grow so in beauty birth presidency wise to sak him. [Laughter.] And you! have no doubt that even he, when the *axcitement is not fire and which we mean to

DESPERATION OF THE FUSIONISTS. The rowdy element of Fusion was on hand, at the

Exchange, for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. An hour before the time, Tommy Lloyd, the wellknown Hicksite Quaker, got upon the steps of the Exchange, and commenced reading bis colebrated "thirtythree ressons why Abraham Lincoln should be elected President of the United States " Before he had finished reading his first reason, a number of the men and beys in the crowd began pelting him with paper balls, squeezed Union documente, apple cores, and rotten apples. They hooted and groaned so veciferously that it was impossible to hear a single syllable. Mr. Whelpley got a position a few feet from Mr. Lloyd and proposed three cheers for the Union. All this time the crowd was being augmented by Castom-House men and rum-shop fre menters, who kept up a continuous heoting. Several boys stood be tween the columns above the crowd and showered Union decuments, which were trampled under the feet of the Union savers beneath. An effort was made by a number of parties distributed through the crowd to create the impression that the mercuants' meeing was annunced for 2 o'clock, and that for want of sup porters they had to give up. The Lincoln men, how-ever, were too wide-awake for any such ruse, and made it plainly understood that the meeting would be held at 3 o'clock, the time announced, all efforts to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Lloyd succeeded in reading his thirty-three reasons amid great scorn, and shoals of disgusting erithete and mis i'es. A number of groups were formed and all kinds of propositions made for such excitement as would prevent the progress of the merchants meeting after it should be or-

BROOKS'S LAST EFFORT.

BROOKS'S LAST EFFORT.

To the Editor of The N. V. Trionne

Sim: My attention was called to a notice in the third edition Express of this ovening of our meeting at the Bacharge. That paper says: "In response to a call signed by thouse. Republicans about five hundred individuals assembled at the Merchauta Exchange, for the purpose of furthering the election of Lincoln. The call convened the merchauts of this city, but it was responded for the delock by the presence of a large number of loye and street loungers. The sold men of the city were not present."

Now, I was present myself at the above specified hour, the meeting had been addressed by J. B Chi tenden and Win Cartis Noyes was then speaking a d there were at least 5.000 good. Republican voters on hand, and one man who votes all tinets opposed to the Republicans, James Hooke, I saw him distinstly, and I call on him to deny his false hood. As for the "walk" men not being present, I saw 20 men that represent #15 e00 000.

HONESTY.

STARVATION IN KANSAS.

30.900 PEOPLE WANTING FOOD AND

CLOTHING ! AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT. FRIENDS: I have visited Kansus and I tell you that

ts poor people are starving and need your immediate aid The particulars of the condition of the suffering people you will find in my pamphlet-letter to Presiden Kareas is now thoroughly organized to receive relief

through County and Township Committees of the pe ole's own choosing, and Gep. S. C. Pomeroy, at Atchion. Kansas, is in daily correspondence with these Committees, and is sending them all the relief he can-He writes me under date of 29th October, as follows: The East need not buy a bushel of grain. The West ern States will give it, if the sacks and freights can be

Judge Arny is soliciting food in Illinois and other Western States. Both these gentlemen are exerting hemselves to the utmost to save a starving people, and bey write me the most beseeching and affecting letters. Car-loads of provisions are daily arriving at Atchison, but my friends have no money to pay fasiohts.

Judge Azny, under date of October 29, says: "We have used up our means and our cradit to buy sacks and pay freights; please move in the matter, and re-Christian friends, I am into this business now some

1,500, and your help is needed. These good men, Pomeroy and Army ought not to be left to straggle as they are. Will you aid us, or taust the poor people in Kansas periah? I would prefer that no money be sent to me. Send

direct to S. C. Pomery, Archicon, Kanzas; not in ills, but in drofts to his order : or remit to this place to Amos A. Lewrence, Dr. S. G. Howe, or the Hen. S E. Sewall. There gentlemen are all well known to the country, and the friends of Kanssa need have no anxiety as to their contribu ions. Eanses is now organized by the people shemselnes in their to washing and counties, and this sime without the intervention of selfish spoilsman and heartless politicians, and I here and now appeal

TO THE PEESS OF THE COUNTRY.

To let their readers know the fact that a dreadfal famine exists in Kansas, and that a way, as indicated shove, is opened to get relief to the suffering. Three things are wanted:

1. Cash. 2. Boots and shoes (ready made), essocially for women and children, 3. Cottos cloth suit able for meal sacks; also cloth of all kinds, to be made into clothing. The poor people are badly in need of clothes; but old garments don't pay to send-freights are too heavy. Send only new cloth, fit to be made nto garmente. THADDRES HYATT. In behalf of 20,000 starving An

Boston, Nov. 5, 1860.

The pamphlet letter to President Buchanan is published by Thayer & Eldridge, Boston, printed, and mailed for size cents. It gives the terrible story in detail.

-Mr. I. G. Brown of Brooklyn, whose pictures of young children have been greatly admired, has taken the room formerly occupied by George Boughton, in the Studio Building, in Tenth street.